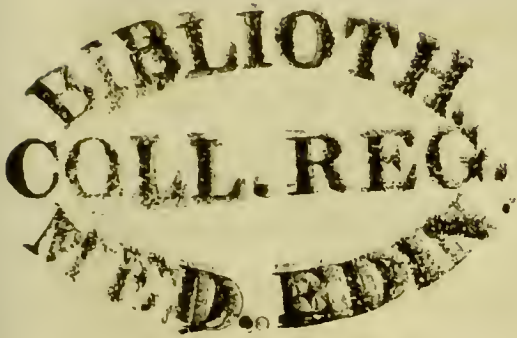


ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF HEALTH OF LYNN,



BY THE

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED UNDER A RESOLVE OF THE LEGISLATURE OF
MASSACHUSETTS, RELATING TO A SANITARY
SURVEY OF THE STATE.

REPRINTED FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

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The Sanitary Commission consisted of LEMUEL SHATTUCK, Esq., of Boston, chairman; N. P. BANKS, Esq., of Waltham; and JEHIEL ABBOTT, M. D., of Westfield.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

[THE Sanitary Commission, in their "General Plan for the Promotion of Public and Personal Health," recommend that Local Boards of Health be established in every city and town in the State; and that these Boards be required to make reports, annually, concerning the sanitary condition of their respective localities. To illustrate a mode by which such reports may be made, and the topics which they might profitably notice and discuss, the Commission have presented two specimens, one purporting to be made by the Board of Health of Plympton, and another by that of Lynn. They are not reports which were actually made by Boards of Health in those towns, but which might have been made from the facts that existed therein. The following report, reprinted from that given by the commission, purports to be made for the year 1849, and to be presented March 1, 1850, at the close of the municipal year. It is, however, dated and contains information subsequent to the period at which it would have been proper that it should be made. This apparent anomaly will not diminish the force of the facts and the intended illustrations it presents. See Report of the Sanitary Commission, pp. 124, 487, 498.]

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Lynn :

The Board of Health in submitting their annual report at this time, seem to be called upon, in the discharge of their duty, to notice more particularly than usual the circumstances that have transpired in the sanitary history of the town; and they proceed to do it in as concise a manner as the great importance of the topics to be noticed will admit.

1. Proceedings of the Board of Health.

The Board of Health, at their election, March 12, 1849, felt that an office of labor and responsibility had been conferred upon them; and they have been desirous of discharging its duties in such a manner as would be satisfactory to themselves and useful to their fellow-citizens. During the year 1848, a portion of the town suffered very severely from an epidemic dysentery; and when the board was constituted, it was still suffering from scarlatina—also a dreadful scourge. The Asiatic cholera, too, had then appeared in some parts of the country; and it was apprehended that it might extend its ravages to this State and neighborhood, and perhaps to this town.

It was supposed that a clear conception did not exist, in the minds of the inhabitants generally, as to the powers and duties of boards of health; nor as to the manner in which they might be publicly beneficial. The act establishing the Board of Health was passed June 16, 1821, and under it such boards have been nominated and chosen in town meeting, like tithing-men, fence-viewers, and other similar officers; and the members seem to have considered the office rather a nominal than an active one; and seem to have acted, when they acted at all, upon their individual responsibility, without much systematic organization or coöperation. No records of their proceedings, if any were kept, have come to our knowledge. The present board

deemed it their duty to pursue a different course; and, immediately after their election, organized by the choice of a chairman, a secretary, and a consulting physician.

The act provides that "it shall be the duty of said Board of Health and of each member thereof, to examine into all nuisances and all other causes injurious to the health of the inhabitants; whether the same shall be caused by stagnant waters, drains, common sewers, slaughter-houses, tan-yards, fish, fish-houses, docks, necessaries, hog-styes, putrid animals, or any other causes whatsoever, which in his or their opinion may exist in any dwelling-house, cellar, store, or other building, ship, or vessel;" and it prescribes the modes of discharging these duties. To carry out the intentions of this act and render themselves still further useful, the board prepared and circulated the following rules and regulations:—

SECT. 1. No person, unless by permission of this board, shall deposit, or cause to be deposited, in any street, court, square, lane, alley, or vacant lot, or into any pond or water of the town, any dirt, soot, ashes, cinders, hair, shreds, manure, oyster or lobster shells, waste water, rubbish, or filth of any kind, nor any impure animal or vegetable substance whatever, nor any dead animal, nor any foul or offensive ballast; nor shall any person land any such foul or other offensive ballast, or impure animal or vegetable substance within the town. And whenever any offensive matter, which shall be the cause of nuisance or sickness, shall be found accumulated in any house, yard, or other place, and the Board of Health shall deem it necessary to remove it, notice shall be given to the owner or occupant of such place, forthwith to remove the same; and if it is not done within a reasonable time, the board aforesaid will remove the same at the expense of the owner or occupant.

SECT. 2. It shall be the duty of every owner or occupant of any house or tenement, to provide, (if not already provided) a good and suitable drain or sewer, leading from the sink to a vault or cesspool, under ground, of a sufficient capacity; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to comply with the foregoing ordinance, on or before the twentieth day of May next, the board will cause the same to be done at the expense of said owner or occupant.

SECT. 3. Every privy shall have a vault of suitable and proper size, sunk into the ground, to be walled up with stone or other material, in a manner to prevent all leakage or overflow upon the surface; and if any person shall neglect or refuse to comply with this ordinance, on or before the twentieth day of May next, the board will cause the same to be done at the expense of the owner or occupant of the premises to which it may be attached.

SECT. 4. No person shall empty, or cause to be emptied, any vault or privy, except between the hours of 10, P. M. and 5, A. M.; nor shall any such vault or privy be emptied between the first day of June and the first day of September, except by permission of this board.

SECT. 5. Whenever infectious and contagious sickness exists in any part of the town, it shall be the duty of the heads of the family and the attending physician, where said infection is, to communicate notice thereof to the Board of Health, to the end that such action may be taken as will prevent the spread of said disease.

SECT. 6. All animals kept within the town shall be so kept as not to be offensive to the inhabitants; and whenever notice is given by the Board of Health to the keepers of animals that the same are offensive and a source of nuisance, the same must be removed within twenty-four hours after said notice, or it will be done by the board, at the expense of the owners or keepers of said animals.

SECT. 7. For any offence against the provisions of the foregoing sections, which take effect on and after the date of publication, except such as are otherwise provided, the offender or offenders shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

Under the operation of these regulations complaints were frequently presented to the board, especially in the summer season, concerning nuisances in out-houses, in the streets, in the harbor, and in various other places in the town, all of which were carefully investigated; and such measures adopted in each case as seemed to be proper.

During the past year two epidemics, presently to be noticed, have been manifested. In August the Asiatic cholera appeared at the almshouse and excited so great an alarm that it was difficult to obtain for

the sick proper accommodations, attention and nursing ; and the board felt called upon to devote to them much of their own time. It became necessary to provide temporary accommodations for the inmates of the almshouse, and a hospital for the cholera patients. Each case was investigated ; two male and two female nurses were employed, and everything else done within our power, for the comfort of the sick and to arrest the disease. The infected localities were cleansed and the causes of disease removed.

In January the small-pox broke out in a house in a court between Union and Spring streets, near the Eastern Railroad station ; and afterwards spread into other houses in the neighborhood. At this time, also, special efforts of the board were required to control the disease, and prevent its general prevalence.

Both of these epidemics were great calamities ; but not so great as was apprehended at their first outbreak. The events of the year have imposed upon the board a large amount of personal labor, and they have necessarily incurred considerable expense. It is believed, however, that much more would have been incurred, if the labors which have been performed under their direction, had been omitted ; and that several human lives have been saved, which would otherwise have been lost. The following is a statement of the expenditures :—

For removing and destroying nuisances,	\$50 00
“ providing hospital accommodations for the sick,	40 74
“ medical attendance and medicine,	95 00
“ personal services of the board, nurses, and others,	158 06
	<hr/>
Total,	\$343 80

The expense of subsistence at the hospital, and of the burial of the dead, was paid by the overseers of the poor.

2. *The Social and Personal Condition of the Inhabitants.*

The sanitary welfare of a people depends, in a greater or less degree, upon their social and personal condition ; and such facts and social statistics as will serve to illustrate these matters, and show their movements or changes from year to year, should be concisely stated, annually, without omission, either by the Board of Health, by the Selectmen, or by some other official authority, and published for the general benefit. We understand that such a statement is not expected from any other source this year, and the Board of Health deem it their duty at this time to exhibit several characteristics of our social and sanitary condition and progress. To add force to the illustrations we have in some instances given and compared facts of a similar kind, which existed in former periods of our history.

1. The *local features* of Lynn have peculiarities which have attracted much public attention. Nahant, Phillips's Beach, and other places have long been the resort of persons from abroad, who are seeking relief from the depressing influences of summer heat or a city life. They have been so often described that description in this connection is unnecessary. Those who may wish for information on these matters, may find it in the valuable work of Mr. Lewis, the historian of the town, to whom we are indebted for the accompanying ancient-geographical illustration.

The number of permanent settlers, temporary residents, and transient visitors, has been as great during the past as in any previous year.



2. We deem it proper, however, to present the figures which show how the lands of the town were divided by the assessors, in their reports to the valuation committees of the State.

Acres.	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.	In 1830.	In 1840.	In 1850.
Of Tillage Land, . . .	901	854	516	607	598	419
Of English Mowing, . .	1,232	1,204	1,077	1,036	924	1,360
Of Fresh Meadow, . . .	399	310	50	44	59	41
Of Salt Marsh, . . .	1,102	725	125	278	210	246
Of Pasturage, . . .	4,080	2,877	2,565	2,154	2,168	2,090
Of Woodland, . . .	566	1,029	742	993	1,107	1,915
Of Unimproved Land, . .	1,622	1,114	347	101	48	15
Unimprovable, . . .	1,150	787	150	121	3	.
Owned by the Town, . .	.	1,094	373	259	91	241
Used for Roads, . . .	270	389	240	.	204	319
Covered with water, . .	511	546	300	354	196	388
Total, . . .	11,833	10,929	6,485	5,947	5,608	7,034

The area of the town is stated by Mr. Lewis, at 15 square miles, or 9,360 acres, which is 2,326 less than the return of the assessors in 1850. Great Nahant contains 470 acres, Little Nahant 45. The water in ponds and brooks 175, and in the Lynn half of Saugus River 109. In Lynn proper and Swamscot, there are 55 miles and 176 rods of roads; in Nahant, including beach road, 6 miles, 68 rods.

3. The *population* of Lynn has increased rapidly within the last few years, and according to the U. S. Census was 14,257 in 1850. It now ranks in population as the 9th town in the State and the 2d in the county. In 1800 it was 2,837; in 1810, 4,087, or an increase of

1,250, or 44 per cent. ; in 1820, 4,515, or an increase of 428, or 10 per cent.; in 1830, 6,133, or an increase of 1,618, or 35 per cent. ; in 1840, 9,367, or an increase of 3,234, or 52 per cent. ; in 1850, 14,257, or an increase of 4,890, or 52 per cent. Censuses were taken in 1840 and 1850, by the authority of the State, giving in the former period 9,075, or 248 less than the census of the United States ; and in the latter, 13,613, or 644 less.

The town is divided into nine school districts, which, by the city charter, are established as wards. The following details afford some idea of their relative size. The inhabitants of the several wards were not separately enumerated in the United States Census :—

Wards.	Local Name.	Census, May 1, 1849.	Legal Voters, Nov. 1850.	Representatives in Com. Council.
1,	Swamscot, . .	775	179	2
2,	Wood End, . .	1,930	457	4
3,	Graves End, . .	549	124	1
4,	Railroad Station,	2,684	629	5
5,	Common, . . .	2,815	593	5
6,	Breeds End, . .	3,003	581	5
7,	Tower Hill, . .	371	69	1
8,	Nahant, . . .	215	44	1
9,	North Western, .	261	55	1
Total, . . .		12,603	2,731	25

In the State Census of 1850, taken by Mr. Lewis, Lynn proper had 12,475 persons—6,082 males, and 6,393 females ; Swamscot, 901—436 males, and 465 females ; Nahant, 237—121 males, and 116 females. And the whole city had 13,613—6,639 males, and 6,974 females, giving an excess of females of 335. In this enumeration the paupers, criminals and some others, were omitted. The town is entitled to four representatives in the Legislature. For the ten years, 1850 to 1860, the constitution requires 1,560 inhabitants in a town to entitle it to one representative, and 3,120 for each additional representative. This leaves a fraction of 2,693 inhabitants unrepresented. If this census had shown a population equal to that returned in the census of the United States, the town would have been entitled to an additional representative for the next ten years, and a fraction of 217 besides.

The lists of legal voters contained 2,731 names, November 2, 1850, or 1 to 5.2 of the population. There is no military company in this town. The enrolled militia are 1,309.

The colored persons were 13 in 1800 ; 7 in 1810 ; 8 in 1820 ; 11 in 1830 ; 44 in 1840. In 1850 they were 110—65 blacks and 45 mulattoes ; of whom 60 were males and 50 females.

In 1850 there were 15 insane persons, of whom 13 were males, averaging 39 years of age each, and 2 females, averaging 61 years.—33 deaf persons, of whom 15 were males, whose ages, on the average, were 48, and 18 females, whose ages were 54 ; of these 6 were entered as deaf and dumb.—13 idiotic persons, of whom 8 were males, whose average ages were 31, and 5 females, whose averages were 35. Of all the above classes, 54 were natives of Massachusetts, 5 of New Hampshire, 1 of Virginia, and 1 of England.

The comparative sexes of the population at different periods, will appear from the following statement :—

Periods.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion.	
				Males.	Females.
1800,	2,837	1,481	1,356	52.20	to 47.80
1810,	4,087	2,108	1,979	51.58	“ 48.42
1820,	4,515	2,270	2,245	50.28	“ 49.72
1830,	6,133	3,031	3,102	49.42	“ 50.58
1840,	9,367	4,588	4,779	48.98	“ 51.02
1850,	14,257	6,918	7,339	48.52	“ 51.48

The following detailed statement of the sexes and ages of the population, forms an essential element for estimating their comparative sanitary condition :—

Ages.	1830.			1840.			1850.		
	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.
Under 5,	413	465	878	737	673	1,410	854	831	1,685
5 to 10,	372	365	737	527	537	1,064	731	761	1,492
10 to 15,	358	342	700	488	506	994	681	734	1,415
15 to 20,	370	334	704	469	492	961	683	783	1,466
20 to 30,	639	620	1,259	940	949	1,889	1,517	1,647	3,164
30 to 40,	405	399	804	610	622	1,232	1,123	1,102	2,225
40 to 50,	218	244	462	415	466	881	658	631	1,289
50 to 60,	128	160	288	214	265	479	394	450	844
60 to 70,	87	108	195	108	148	256	173	258	431
70 to 80,	30	48	78	69	97	166	85	103	188
80 to 90,	11	14	25	10	22	32	17	36	53
Over 90,	-	3	3	1	2	3	2	3	5
Total,	3,031	3,102	6,133	4,588	4,779	9,367	6,918	7,339	14,257
Under 5,	413	465	878	737	673	1,410	854	831	1,685
5 to 15,	730	707	1,437	1,015	1,043	2,058	1,412	1,495	2,907
15 to 60,	1,760	1,757	3,517	2,648	2,794	5,442	4,375	4,613	8,988
Over 60,	128	173	301	188	269	457	277	400	677
Total,	3,031	3,102	6,133	4,588	4,779	9,367	6,918	7,339	14,257
<i>Proport'n.</i>									
Under 5,	13.63	14.99	14.32	16.07	14.08	15.06	12.35	11.32	11.82
5 to 15,	24.08	22.79	23.43	22.12	21.83	21.97	20.41	20.37	20.39
15 to 60,	58.07	56.64	57.34	57.72	58.46	58.09	63.24	62.86	63.04
Over 60,	4.22	5.58	4.91	4.09	5.63	4.88	4.00	5.45	4.75
Total,	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Av. age,	23.2	24.2	23.6	23.5	25.2	24.5	25.4	26.0	24.7

The census of 1850 shows 63.04 per cent. in the productive periods of life, a larger proportion than in 1840, or 1830, which is an evidence of increasing prosperity. The average age has also increased a little, though the comparative variation is small.

4. The *government* of this population has hitherto been in the usual form of town organization; and as it is the last year in which such a government will exist here, it may not be improper to state that it has consisted of 1 town clerk, 1 treasurer, 1 collector of taxes, 5 selectmen and assessors, 3 overseers of the poor, 9 school committee-men,

10 constables, chosen by ballot ; 3 fish committee-men, 19 tithing-men, 6 fence-viewers, 9 surveyors of lumber, 12 measurers of wood, 20 field-drivers and hog-reeves, 1 pound-keeper, a board of health of 5 members, 9 inspectors of lime, 2 inspectors of shingles and clapboards, 1 surveyor of highways, and 5 auditing committee-men, chosen by nomination and hand vote. There are also in the town 2 notaries public, 4 coroners, and 1 deputy sheriff. A fire department was established March 23, 1836 ; and a police court, April 5, 1849.

On the 12th of March, 1849, the town voted, by 651 yeas and 429 nays, to petition the Legislature for a city charter. It was obtained, and on submitting it to the people, on the 20th of April, it was rejected, by a vote of 838 yeas and 950 nays. On the 1st of April, 1850, it was voted, by 342 yeas to 251 nays, to renew the application. A charter was obtained, which, on submitting it to the people, was accepted, by a vote of 1,047 yeas to 987 nays, a majority of 60 votes only in its favor ; and this majority, it has been stated, would have been greatly lessened, or entirely annulled, had not the fishermen been accidentally detained in the bay, by adverse winds, and prevented from going to the polls. Lynn is consequently hereafter to be governed as a city.

5. The *birth place* of the people is an interesting characteristic. So far as indicated by the United States Census of 1850, it appears that of the population of this town, there were born—

1. In Massachusetts,	10,729, or	75.25 per cent.
2. In other parts of the United States,	2,125, “	14.91 “
3. In British possessions and West Indies,	182, “	1.28 “
4. In Europe and other foreign countries,	1,221, “	8.56 “
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	14,257, “	100 “

Of the 2d class, 792 were born in Maine, 844 in New Hampshire, 145 in Vermont, 35 in Rhode Island, 60 in Connecticut, 116 in New York, 15 in New Jersey, 37 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Delaware, 28 in Maryland, 10 in Virginia, 5 in North Carolina, 1 in South Carolina, 3 in Georgia, 1 in Alabama, 5 in Mississippi, 5 in Louisiana, 1 in Texas, 7 in Ohio, 1 in Michigan, 2 in Indiana, 3 in Illinois, 2 in Kentucky, 3 in Missouri, and 2 in Oregon.

Of the third class 142 were born in Nova Scotia, 32 in Canada, 4 in West Indies, and 4 in other places.

Of the 4th class, 159 were born in England, 992 in Ireland, 40 in Scotland, 5 in France, 1 in Portugal, 13 in Germany, 1 in Switzerland, 4 in Italy, 3 in Denmark, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Africa, and 1 in Manilla.

6. The *occupations* of the people, appear from the following statement, compiled from returns of the census of 1850 :—

1. <i>Agriculturists and Horticulturists</i> :—138 farmers, 18 gardeners, 1 dairyman,	157
2. <i>Makers of Shoes and Shoe Materials</i> :—128 shoe manufacturers, 1,872 shoemakers, 16 last makers, 147 morocco dressers, 44 tanners, 16 tool makers,	2,223
3. <i>Other Mechanics and Manufacturers</i> :—48 bakers, 35 blacksmiths, 2 bleachers, 4 block cutters, 9 block	

printers, 2 book-binders, 6 brick makers, 10 cabinet makers, 4 calico printers, 257 carpenters, 1 color mixer, 12 confectioners, 1 cooper, 1 glue maker, 1 gold beater, 8 hair dressers, 5 harness makers, 1 hatter, 3 jewellers, 50 masons, 12 millers, 1 millwright, 1 moulder, 1 nail maker, 84 painters, 7 paper manufacturers, 1 paper pounder, 2 pianoforte manufacturers, 1 plumber, 26 printers, 1 pump maker, 1 perfumer, 4 ropemakers, 1 saddler, 2 sailmakers, 5 silk dyers, 12 silk printers, 1 silver plater, 9 soap boilers, 9 tailors, 10 tinnerns, 1 tinplate worker, 5 tobaccoconists, 2 watchmakers, 1 weaver, 13 wheelwrights, 1 woollen manufacturer, 4 wood turners, 1 wool dyer, 5 wool staplers,	684
4. <i>Seafaring Men</i> :—2 boatmen, 183 fishermen, 1 pilot, 78 seamen, 1 shipping master,	265
5. <i>Merchants and Traders</i> :—92 accountants and clerks, 6 apothecaries, 1 broker, 1 cashier, 105 merchants, 187 traders, 1 wharfinger,	393
6. <i>Public Officers</i> :—1 British consul, 1 city clerk, 1 city marshal, 1 customhouse officer, 1 Danish consul, 1 deputy sheriff, 1 jailor, 1 notary public, 1 post master, 2 undertakers,	11
7. <i>Professional Men</i> :—2 architects, 5 artists, 1 chemical artist, 1 chrypodist, 21 clergymen, 1 counsellor, 4 lawyers, 2 dentists, 2 editors, 1 historian, 2 musicians, 25 physicians, 17 school teachers, 1 surveyor,	85
8. <i>Other Occupations</i> :—1 boarding-house keeper, 8 butchers, 5 coachmen, 2 depot masters, 1 drover, 1 express, 1 gentleman, 4 hostlers, 11 innkeepers, 1 newsman, 1 restorateur, 21 stablers, 1 stage-driver, 13 students, 59 teamsters, 1 waiter,	131
9. Common laborers,	355
10. Persons over 15 years of age, whose occupations are not specified,	352
Total male persons in the city, over 15 years of age,	4,656

7. The *labor* of the inhabitants has continued to be principally mechanical. Agriculture, commerce, and the fisheries, have given employment to a portion, but only a small portion, of the people. The following is the general price of labor, as stated in the United States Census of 1850 :—

Average monthly wages of a farm hand, with board,	\$13 00
Average to a day laborer, with board,	0 75
Average to a day laborer, without board,	1 00
Average day wages to a carpenter, without board,	1 50
Weekly wages to a female domestic, with board,	1 50
Price of board to a laboring man, per week,	2 50

The following facts, derived from the returns of the assessors to the

valuation committees, at different periods, give a comparative view of the agricultural productions :—

Articles of Produce.	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.	In 1830.	In 1840.	In 1850.
Bushels of Indian Corn, - -	14,917	10,301	10,447	5,412	4,401	1,493
“ of Rye, - - - -	7	54	15	167	387	140
“ of Oats, - - - -	90	229	80	20	292	30
“ of Barley, - - - -	1,225	1,281	1,055	537	255	80
Tons of English Hay, - - -	844	833	928	1,121	1,302	1,362
“ of English Meadow Hay,	246	205	36	75	28	17
“ of Salt Marsh Hay, - -	909	607	73	276	176	209
Horses, - - - - -	186	215	161	219	248	455
Oxen, - - - - -	215	185	102	88	61	56
Cows, - - - - -	731	627	450	453	308	347
Swine, - - - - -	452	477	403	445	376	301

This statement shows a decline, generally, in the amount of agricultural productions. English hay has increased, but fresh meadow and salt hay has decreased, showing an improvement in the use of the lands. The use of oxen has given place to that of horses.

In the census of the United States, 51 farms were enumerated, with the following results. The whole contained 7,516 acres—1,159 improved, and 6,357 unimproved. Of these farms, 9 were valued under \$1,000; 12 from 1 to \$2,000; 8 from 2 to \$3,000; 4 from 3 to \$4,000; 5 from 4 to \$5,000; 2 from 6 to \$7,000; 2 from 7 to \$8,000; 1 from 9 to \$10,000; 2 from 10 to \$11,000; 1 at \$12,000; 2 from 13 to \$14,000; 1 at \$15,600; 1 at \$16,000; and 1 at \$17,000.

The aggregate cash value of these farms, . . .	\$223,273
“ “ “ of the farming utensils, . . .	7,130
“ “ “ of the live stock, . . .	16,532

Total capital vested in agriculture, . . .	\$246,935
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The produce enumerated, was 4,053 bushels of Indian corn, 506 of rye, 50 of oats, 10,332 of potatoes, 409 of barley, and 1,216 tons of hay; and the whole valued, including \$13,428 in garden produce, at \$39,778.

Some indication of the commerce of Lynn, may be derived from the number of superficial feet of wharf, and tons of shipping, including small craft of 5 tons and upwards :—

	In 1800.	In 1810.	In 1820.	In 1830.	In 1840.	In 1850.
Wharf, . . .	3,910	8,453	131,150	67,590	162,808	489,077
Shipping, . . .	189	105	243	739	7,978	1,194

In 1837 there were 5 vessels engaged in the whale fishery, now only 2. A less number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade, is now owned in Lynn than formerly; though the number of coasting vessels which are owned in other places and arrive here, is not materially lessened.

The Phillips' Beach fisheries give employment to a considerable amount of labor, which has very much increased within a few years. They were commenced in 1796, when one boat, with five men, was

employed. In 1825, 5 boats and 35 men were employed ; in 1835, 7 boats and 65 men ; in 1845, 11 boats and 80 men ; and in 1850, 14 boats and 140 men, independent of the small "dories." The boats are built in the most thorough manner, after the most perfect model. None are better sailers ; and none, under their skilful managers, are more controllable in all kinds of weather. They measure from 20 to 60 tons, usually from 40 to 50. A boat of the latter class costs about \$2,800 to \$3,500. Each is owned in company, by 5 to 7 men, by whom it is managed. A voyage extends 8 to 15 miles out, in winter, and 50 to 60, in summer ; and is commenced so as to be on the fishing station at early daylight, and finished in season to return the same evening. Sometimes, in summer, it extends over two days ; and sometimes the men return so late that they weigh out their fares, and go immediately out again, without sleep. Codfish of excellent quality are found in this locality, from October to February ; and are caught most easily in about 150 feet of water on a rocky bottom. A single fish weighs from 3 to 75 lbs. ; and each man takes daily, on the average, about 500 lbs. From 50,000 lbs. to 100,000 lbs. are caught daily, by all the fishermen of the place. From February to June, about 40 or 50 haddock are taken, on the average, by each man. Mackerel are more uncertain ; and halibut rare, as also are other fish. The fish are dressed in the boat and disposed of, immediately on arrival, to marketmen, and carried to Boston, during the night ; or are packed, ready to forward by the next railroad train, to any part of the State. A fine salted article is sometimes cured and "dunned." Accounts are kept, and the earnings divided weekly or monthly among the crew. A boat of 36 tons, managed by 5 to 7 men, has been known to earn \$10,000 a year, during 4 years in succession. All are not equally successful. \$10 per week is a fair average of the earnings in summer. The average in winter is greater.

The fishermen reside principally in Swamscot, and are a very healthy class of men. Their dress consists of a warm suit of substantial woollen cloth, large thick boots, and an oversuit of India rubber cloth. Their food is prepared in the families to which they belong, and consists of good articles, well cooked, and neatly packed in "firkins." Mince pies, which often offend dyspeptic stomachs, are not only agreeable, but almost an indispensable article of a fisherman's diet. Cases of consumption or of severe sickness originating among them, are very rare. Within the last 30 years, 4 persons only of this place have been lost at sea ; and one of those was accidentally caught and eaten by a shark.

From the cods' livers, "fish oil," used for manufacturing purposes, is made. Within the last three years, the Swamscot fishermen have turned their attention to the manufacture of *cod liver oil*, the popular medical remedy in consumptive diseases ; and they make a good article, pure and sweet, in great quantities. More than 4,500 gallons were made the last year ; over 4,000 by one establishment. The process here is very simple. The fattest and largest of the livers, as they are taken from the fish, are selected and placed by themselves. On arrival they are put into a "water bath" of peculiar construction, heated to a temperature of 200 degrees, and mashed fine and pressed. The oil immediately rises to the top, and is dipped out and filtered

through a fine cloth, when it is put into casks or bottled for use ; the whole process not occupying more than an hour and a quarter. The sooner it is pressed the better. A liver 24 hours old is unfit for use. A gallon of oil weighs about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. A codfish of 25 lbs. has a liver of 2 to 3 lbs., which will produce one-third of its weight in pure oil.

The manufacturing and mechanical labor of the town, afford a subsistence to a large portion of the inhabitants. The following articles, (excepting shoes presently to be specified,) and soap, were all that were enumerated in the United Census for 1850 :—

	Leather.	Morocco.	Lasts.	Hangings.	Glue.	Tobac.
Capital invested, - - (8)	\$23,500	(3) \$73,000	(2) \$3,200	(1) \$20,000	\$5,000	\$3,000
Value of raw material,	242,500	179,500	1,200	25,000	9,000	2,000
Males employed, - -	66	110	12	35	7	4
Females employed, -	15	-	-	10	-	12
Monthly value of labor,	\$1,907	\$3,095	\$400	\$380	\$240	\$244
Value of annual product,	288,000	282,100	13,000	75,000	25,000	6,005

This gives a very imperfect view of the mechanical labor of the town. Chocolate, spices, confectionary, sashes and blinds, dyed and printed goods, and various other articles, which were enumerated in the industrial statistics of 1845, are still manufactured, many of them to a larger extent ; and the manufacturing of shoemakers' tools, bread, and various other articles, not then enumerated, has been introduced.

Shoes are the great production of the town. Ladies' gaiter boots and ladies' shoes, and misses' and children's shoes, are the principal articles made. Men's slippers and men's gaiter boots are made to some extent ; some idea of the vast extent of this business may be formed from the following statement, compiled from official sources :—

Capital invested in the business,	.	.	.	(1850)	\$543,650
Value of raw material used,	.	.	.	"	\$1,627,716
Average monthly cost of male labor,	.	.	.	"	\$75,619
Average monthly cost of female labor,	.	.	.	"	\$37,759
Males employed, . (1837)	2,631,	(1845)	2,719,	"	3,779
Females employed, . "	2,554,	"	3,209,	"	6,412
Pairs boots and shoes, "	2,546,149,	"	2,406,722,	"	4,571,400
Value of the articles, "	\$1,689,793,	"	\$1,468,000,	"	\$3,421,300

This is equal to an annual supply of 1 pair each to one-third of all the females in the United States.

The manner in which the manufacture of shoes is carried on in this town is generally well understood. It may not, however, be inconsistent with our present purpose again to allude to it. It requires, on the average, about 60 days to convert stock into articles ready for final sale ; and, in the process, several classes of persons are employed. The head manufacturers furnish the capital, and superintend the whole operation. The warehouses or stores of the better class generally contain—1. A counting-room, where the general business is transacted ; 2. A leather room, for keeping the soling leather ; 3. An upper stock room ; 4. Two "clickers'" or cutters' rooms, one for the upper, and one for the "stuffs" or soles ; 5. The bound shoe room ; 6. The trimming room ; 7. The sales and packing room. A last room, and others of less importance, are also sometimes provided. The stock is put into the hands of the clickers, who cut it into "sets" of shoes,

varying somewhat in number and size, from 28 to 50, No. 2 to 7, according to the size and quality of the stock. These sets are numbered, recorded, and packed in boxes, to be sent to the operatives or workmen, to whom they are charged. When returned, they are credited, and go into the trimming room, where they are finally prepared, by females, for market. They are afterwards taken to the sales room, and packed. Generally, the sets, as they go from the cutter, are kept together until their final sale. These shoes are sold at the warehouses of the manufacturers, and are seldom or never consigned.

The "closing" and binding of the shoes is done by females, or "binders"; and the other parts, or "bottoming," by males, or "workmen," "journs," or journeymen. These operatives do not live in Lynn exclusively, but many of them reside in other parts of this State, and in Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The binders receive from 2 to 5 cents per pair for children's shoes, 3 to 5 for misses', 3 to 9 for ladies' shoes, and 6 to 12 for gaiter boots. The workmen receive, for bottoming or making shoes, 5 to 17 cents for children's, 10 to 20 for misses', 10 to 40 for ladies', and 15 to 50 for gaiter boots. All the labor is paid for by the piece. Idle time, here, receives no compensation; and none need be spent. Full employment can always be obtained by competent workmen. The binders earn from \$3 to \$4, and the workmen from \$3 to \$9, per week, according to inclination, ability, and time employed, (the latter averaging about \$5,) out of which they pay their board,—which in Lynn, is \$2 to \$2½ for males, and \$1¼ to \$1¾ for females. The net earnings of the females are about half as great as those of the males. The females seldom bottom the shoes, though they might very properly do it.

Some of the workmen manufacture small lots of shoes on their own account, which they sell to other manufacturers or dealers. Many of them live in their own dwelling-houses, which cost from \$500 to \$1200. They generally have shops, in which they let to other workmen or journeymen, "berths," or the right to place and use their "kits." These shops are commonly small buildings in a yard near the dwelling house, or rooms in the barns. The price paid for a berth is \$1 50, \$3 00, and sometimes \$5 00, annually, according to accommodations; the inmates agreeing to share equally in the expenses of warming the rooms. The chips of their work are saved when fuel is not needed, and burned with wood, in box stoves, open at top, when it is needed; and, in many shops, these chips supply nearly half the fuel. Very little coal is burned.

The occupation of the shoemaker has been considered not so conducive to health as some others. The Report of the Sanitary Commission (p. 87) states the average ages at which persons of different occupations have died in this State, derived from the registration reports. That of farmers is 64.89 years, and that of shoemakers, 43.41 years; showing a difference of 21.48 years, or nearly 50 per cent., in favor of the former. Mr. Lewis, in his History of Lynn, (p. 263,) remarks: "Of 316 persons whose deaths were noticed, in the First Parish, for about twenty years previous to 1824, 112 were the subjects of consumption; and, in some years since, more than half the deaths have been occasioned by that insidious disease." And he at-

tributes this mortality partly to the occupations of the people. Shoe making is not necessarily unhealthy. It is the improper manner in which it is pursued that makes it so. Public attention has been called to the subject of bettering the condition of these workmen, and great improvements have in recent years been introduced ; but, since they constitute so large a portion of our population, it may not be out of place again to refer to some of the sanitary evils which still exist. If by doing it we can stay the hand of death, and prevent the introduction of sickness and suffering to some domestic firesides, we may not render an entirely useless service.

We have surveyed some of the shops of the workmen. One, measuring 10 by 14 feet, and 6 feet high, was occupied by eight men ; another, 8 by 10, and 7 feet high, was occupied sometimes by 6, and sometimes by 7 men ; and another, 8 by 8, and 6 feet high, was occupied by 4 men ; and none of these shops had any means of ventilation. These shops are usually heated to a high temperature, and partly by leather fuel. Sometimes they are filled with the gas produced by the burning of oil lamps ; in some, more than one for each person ; and sometimes, too, the air is vitiated by the fumes of tobacco, either smoked or chewed ; to all which, in some cases, (and thanks to the Washingtonian temperance movement, it is to be hoped they are rare,) there is superadded air that has passed into and out of the lungs of the intemperate. In such shops the workmen labor, constantly inhaling the contaminated atmosphere, often after it has been combined with these various elements of corruption, and becomes tainted, poisoned, and unfit for the proper sustenance of life. And from this atmosphere they frequently pass out into another, of the opposite extreme of temperature, unprepared for the shock which the great change produces.

More rational ideas are beginning to be entertained, and a better class of shops has recently been erected ; and probably they now compose a large majority in the town ; but these great sanitary evils still exist to a considerable extent, and form a prolific cause of disease. Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs—dyspepsia, and other diseases of the bowels—find their origin in the heated, stagnant, and corrupted air of these unventilated shops. It is attributable to these causes, more than to any others, that the shoemakers so often exclaim, “ My hands are unsteady to-day,” that they cease to work, and that they are so often feeble and debilitated, and grow prematurely old.

These causes, however, are within the control of the workmen themselves, and *may be removed*. And it is for their pecuniary as well as sanitary welfare that they should know it. It is, indeed, poor economy to purchase a berth for \$1 50, or even to occupy one free of cost, with the *privilege* of breathing an atmosphere such as we have described, when a good one, for twice or thrice that sum, can be obtained. The one lessens, and the other increases, the amount and productive power and value of labor. It has been asserted, on the authority of long experience and careful observation, that the aggregate productive capacity of the shoemakers might be doubled ; and, in doing it, a healthier, a longer, and a happier life would be ensured.

8. The *house accommodation* in this town, according to the subjoined statement, compiled from the assessors' returns, is increasing ; but it is still less than the average for the whole State. It appears to have been

9 persons to each house in 1840, and 8.1 in 1850. In the whole State it was 7.6 persons in 1840, and 7.4 in 1850. The number of tenements returned in the census of the United States, this year, is 1,948, and the number of families 3,800, or nearly 2, on the average, to each tenement; and more than two to each dwelling-house, according to the assessors' returns. According to this statement, the families have the small average of 3.8 persons to each. Additional house accommodation is needed in Lynn.

Period.	Population.	Dwelling Houses.	Shops.	Barns.	Other Buildings.	Total.	Persons to 1 Dw. House.
1800,	2,837	211	113	154	27	505	13.4
1810,	4,087	450	169	309	150	1,078	9.0
1820,	4,515	450	151	204	100	905	10.0
1830,	6,133	561	209	265	74	1,109	10.9
1840,	9,367	1,037	144	336	295	1,812	9.0
1850,	14,257	1,744	543	594	302	3,183	8.1

The houses recently erected have been on an improved plan of construction. An older style of one-and-half-story houses, has prevailed here to a greater extent than is usual in other towns. A large portion of them have small yards and gardens attached, which is an excellent appurtenance; but, generally, they seem to be constructed without much regard to correct architectural taste, or good sanitary economy. Many of the new cottages and other houses of the more wealthy, and of the laboring classes, show that good principles are becoming better understood, and more properly applied.

It is not necessary, for the accommodation of our mechanics, that their dwellings and workshops should be in the immediate neighborhood of the manufacturers for whom they work; but they might be at a distance, and might be located on the unoccupied lands of the town. And a suggestion for an improved class of houses has occurred to us, which we throw out for consideration. It is this: that a tier of building lots, of an eighth or a quarter of an acre each, be laid out; that five houses on each side of a central lot, on an approved sanitary plan, be erected; and that on this central lot a workshop of an improved construction be built, combining conveniences for light, heat, air, ventilation, and all desirable arrangements, and of sufficient size to accommodate twenty persons, or such other number as may occupy the ten dwelling-houses on either side. It is supposed that a dwelling-house of this description might be erected for \$500 to \$750, and a workshop for \$250; and that such houses would readily rent for \$40 to \$70 each, or for 8 per cent. on the investment. At the same time, they would confer a great pecuniary and sanitary benefit upon the occupants. A similar plan, for improving the dwellings of the laboring classes, has recently been recommended by an eminent sanitary reformer, in Paris, in preference to those connected in blocks.

9. The *property* of the town has been gradually increasing; and, according to the following statement, compiled from the assessors' books, in which it is estimated at its cash value, it has more than doubled within the last five years. During the last year, it has increased \$643,235, or 15 per cent.

Years.	Aggregate Valuation of the Property.			Number of Ratable Polls.	Amount of Taxes assessed.	Proportion for each.		
	Real.	Personal.	Total.			\$100.	Poll.	Inhab't.
1845,	1,345,134	\$668,503	\$2,013,637	2,457	\$20,913 76	\$0 88	\$8 51	\$1 81
1847,	2,449,587	1,150,002	3,599,589	2,469	31,803 66	0 78	12 88	1 81
1849,	2,838,423	1,353,185	4,191,608	2,809	34,392 32	0 72	12 24	2 72
1850,	3,160,515	1,674,328	4,834,843	3,251	48,521 68	0 90	14 92	3 40

The poll tax in 1845 was \$1 30 ; now, \$1 50. The public taxes seem to have increased faster than the population or property. In 1848, 44 persons paid over \$100 tax ; 19 over \$200 ; 3 over \$300 ; 2 over \$400 ; and 1 over \$700. In 1849, 37 persons paid over \$100 ; 16 over \$200 ; 4 over \$300 ; 1, \$500 ; and 1, \$1,476. In 1850, 67 persons paid over \$100 ; 25 over \$200 ; 13 over \$300 ; 6 over \$400 ; 2 over \$600 ; and 1, \$814 38.

10. The *income and expenditures* of the town, and the objects for which these taxes were imposed, appear from the following statement, for the years ending March 1 :—

INCOME.

	For 1848.	For 1849.	For 1850.
From Taxes, . . .	\$29,008 90	\$30,497 43	\$32,047 45
State School Fund, .	516 86	527 76	497 12
Rents, . . .	6 00	74 00	51 00
Licenses, . . .	35 00	48 00	32 00
Loans, . . .	3,065 81	14,272 41	9,921 41
Total, . . .	\$32,632 57	\$45,419 60	\$42,548 98

EXPENDITURES.¹

For Schoolhouses, . .	\$3,617 14	\$15,497 69	\$10,495 02
Schools, . . .	9,247 34	11,230 32	12,022 35
Highways & Bridges, .	3,115 81	5,398 15	5,456 83
Salaries and Services, .	616 44	1,749 51	1,739 76
Fire Department, . .	2,600 25	1,339 71	847 75
Police, . . .	260 91	169 45	249 00
Pauperism, . . .	3,320 00	4,421 62	4,677 72
Health, . . .			343 80
Contingent, . . .	5,922 80	1,464 00	2,100 80
County Tax, . . .	1,570 08	1,570 80	1,570 80
Int'st on Town Debt, .	2,361 80	2,578 35	3,045 15
Total, . . .	\$32,632 57	\$45,419 60	\$42,548 98
Net balance of the town debt,		\$46,705 72	\$56,960 55

¹ Wm. Bassett, Esq., the present able city clerk of Lynn, has introduced a new, simple and comprehensive method of keeping an account of the expenditures, by which the different items may be classified, and hereafter and at any time stated, with ease and exactness. The plan is a modification of one in use at Salem, and so favorably commends itself to general adoption by other towns, that we deem it proper to allude to it in this connection. Different books are prepared for each of four departments of the city government, in which are entered, in separate columns, specially ruled for the object, under appropriate headings, every bill for which an order is drawn on the treasury. The headings of the books of the several departments are as follows :—

1. *Mayor's and Aldermen's Department.*—Column 1. Date of order ; 2. Name of claim-

These burdens of taxation are rather heavy ; more so than in many towns ; but the tax-payers have the satisfaction of knowing that more than half the expenditures, for the last two years, have been made for the intellectual elevation of that class of persons in whose keeping the future destinies of the city are soon to be placed. The city is now well supplied with schoolhouses and it has an efficient and well appointed fire department, and the taxes will be much lower in future.

Lynn has two banks ; one having a capital of \$90,750, and the other of \$150,000 ; and a Savings Bank, containing \$81,100 89, received from 789 depositors.

11. The *losses of property by fire* continue to be very small. The Mutual Fire Insurance Office, of about \$1,000,000 insured, lost within the last three years \$790 06 only. The total loss by fire, during this period, is estimated at \$5,000, or an annual average of \$1,666.

12. The *intellectual education* of the children of Lynn is provided for with a liberal hand. In the year ending March 1, 1849, \$26,728 01, or 58 per cent. of the whole public expenditure, was for schools and schoolhouses ; and, in 1850, \$22,517 37, or 52 per cent., was paid for the same object ! The system of public instruction is a good one ; and consists of Primary schools, Intermediate schools, Principal schools, and a High school, into which the children are admitted and advanced from a lower to a higher grade of schools, according to capacity. The High school is for the whole town. Each district or ward, has one Principal school. Wards 1, 2, 4, and 5, have each one Intermediate school ; and Ward 6, has 2 such schools. Wards 1, 2, and 3, have each one Primary school ; Wards 2, 4, and 5, have each 4 ; and Ward 6, 3 such schools. The following general view of the schools, is compiled from the returns to the Board of Education :—

	In 1840.	In 1845.	In 1850.
Children at the educational age, - -	2,451	2,720	2,794
Number of Public schools, - - -	16	22	34
Scholars at school in summer, - -	1,606	2,278	2,890
Average attendance, - - - -	963	1,306	2,124
Money raised for schools, - - - -	\$5,000	\$6,000	\$12,772
Average for each child, - - - -	-	2.21	4.31½
School rank of town in State, - -	168th	142d	51st
School rank of town in county, -	13th	15th	4th

ant ; 3. No. of order ; 4. Repairs of streets, &c. ; 5. Laying out streets ; 6. Repairs of city buildings ; 7. Health department ; 8. Printing and stationery ; 9. Constables and police ; 10. House of Correction ; 11. Lunatic Hospital ; 12. Salaries of city officers ; 13. Special appropriations ; 14. Incidental ; 15. Interest ; 16. Total ; 17. Remarks ;—occupying 2 folio post pages.

II. *School Department.*—Column 1. Date of order ; 2. Name of claimant ; 3. No. of order ; 4. Salaries ; 5. Committee's services ; 6. Repairs ; 7. Rents ; 8. Care of houses ; 9. Books ; 10. Printing and stationery ; 11. Special appropriations ; 12. Incidental ; 13. Total ; 14. Remarks ;—occupying two folio post pages. This form would be improved by adding a column for each school in the town, that the average expense of educating a child therein might be ascertained.

III. *Fire Department.*—Column 1. Date of order ; 2. Name of claimant ; 3. No. of order ; 4 to 13. Each of the 9 engine companies ; 14 and 15. Each of the hook and ladder companies ; 16. General expenses ; 17. Poll tax remitted ; 18. Special appropriations ; 19. Total ; 20. Remarks ;—occupying 2 folio post pages.

IV. *Poor Department.*—*Alms-house* :—Column 1. Date of order ; 2. Name of claimant ; 3. No. of order ; 4. Furniture ; 5. Clothing and bedding ; 6. Groceries ; 7. Bread and breadstuff ; 8. Wood ; 9. Coal ; 10. Meat ; 11. Fish ; 12. Funeral expenses ; 13. Labor ; 14. Housekeeping articles and expenses ; 15. Incidental ; 16. Special appropriations ; 17. Total ; 18. Remarks.—*Out-door Relief* :—Column 1. Date of order ; 2. Name of claimant :—3. No. of order ; 4. Store supplies ; 5. Fuel ; 6. Cash ; 7. Funerals ; 8. Paid other towns ; *Farm* : 9. Labor ; 10. Grain ; 11. Carts and tools ; 12. Live stock ; 13. Incidental :—*General* : 14. Salaries ; 15. Repairs on buildings ; 16. Special and incidental :—17. Total ; 18. Remarks ;—occupying 4 pages folio post.

The following are the details of the schools in the several wards, for the last year :—

Wards.	Schools.	Teachers.		Scholars.	Attendance.	Expenses.		For each Scholar.
1,	3	M. 1	F. 2	181	170	\$928	22	\$5 12
2,	6	" 1	" 7	423	345	1,966	15	4 64
3,	2	" 1	" 1	141	116	696	72	4 94
4,	6	" 1	" 6	464	359	2,003	99	4 53
5,	6	" 1	" 8	482	414	2,144	11	4 44
6,	7	" 1	" 9	582	474	2,536	72	4 35
7,	1	" 1	" -	66	50	491	30	7 44
8,	1	" 1	" -	49	34	411	85	8 40
9,	1	" 1	" -	66	40	542	73	8 22
Total, 33		9		33	2,454	2,002	\$11,721 79	\$4 36

The High school which has been recently established, and is not included in the above statement, is attended by 78 scholars. The 33 other schools have 42 teachers, 9 males and 33 females; and the average cost of educating each scholar in the town, without estimating the cost and repairs of schoolhouses and some other matters, is \$4.36. It would be interesting to keep an exact account of each school, to show the comparative expenses from year to year.

The School Committee, in their able report, have again called attention to the sanitary condition of our schoolhouses. They state that a Primary school in Ward 2, having an average of 48 and an attendance of 40 scholars, is kept in a room 24 feet by 16, and 8½ feet in height, the whole room measuring only 3,624 cubic feet, or 90.6 to each scholar. An adequate supply of air for each person, is supposed to be about 10 cubic feet per minute. Hence the whole air of the room, unless renewed by fresh supplies, entering through the doors, windows, or otherwise, becomes tainted with poisonous gases from the lungs, and is rendered unfit for use in less than ten minutes! And some other schoolhouses are in a condition nearly as bad. It is in badly located and inadequately constructed schoolhouses, that many and many a person is debilitated and prepared for the easy invasion of disease. The lives of many children are sacrificed every year to the insatiable scarlatina, or to some other disease, by those who have considered such sacrifices inevitable, while in truth, they are the result, not of inevitable, but of controllable and removable causes. If persons have not lost the vital power of resisting disease by transgressions of some of the laws of health, the preservation of their lives may not only be possible, but probable. We are pleased to know that our worthy mayor has felt the force of these sanitary evils, and has presented them to the consideration of the city council.

It may be proper to mention, as an additional means of education, that two weekly newspapers are published in the city, one having a circulation of 750, and the other of 1,150 copies. There are also a social and a circulating library, of 1,500 volumes each. There are 8 school libraries, containing 2,450 volumes, or 316 each. A lyceum, at which lectures are delivered, weekly; and various other social, charitable, and religious societies, exist in the town.

13. The *religious opinions* of the people, and the religious influences exerted for their improvement and welfare, may be inferred from the following statement. It appears that 1 society of Baptists, 1 of Christians, 1 of Episcopalians, 4 of Methodists, 4 of Orthodox Congregationalists, 1 of Unitarians, 2 of Universalists, 1 of Friends, and 1 of Roman Catholics, exist in the town. Their aggregate church property has been estimated at 124,000; the accommodations or sittings they furnish, at 8,000; the annual expenses of public worship, at \$12,000; and the number of communicants in the churches, at 1,500. This must be considered only as an approximation to the exact truth; but allowing it to be sufficiently accurate for a basis of calculation, it shows that about two-thirds of the people can be accommodated at places of public worship. A little less than \$1.00 annually, for each inhabitant, is paid for the annual expenses; and about 1 inhabitant in 10 is a communicant.

This estimate of the voluntary payments for the support of public worship, is exclusive of the expenses and personal labors in the maintenance of flourishing Sabbath schools; and of the streams that are constantly flowing for objects of charity and philanthropy, at home and abroad.

14. *Pauperism* seems to be on the decline. In 1840 there were 80 in-door, and 200 out-door paupers; and the whole annual cost of their support was \$4,000. For the last year there have been 45 in-door, (15 natives and 30 foreigners,) and 240 out-door paupers, and the whole cost of their support was \$4,677.72. In 1840 there was 1 in-door pauper to 117 inhabitants; in the last year only 1 to 317 inhabitants—a very gratifying indication of improvement and prosperity.

15. *Crime* can now be exhibited from year to year, by the records of the police court, to show the moral movements and progress of the people, and their comparative moral elevation. For the year ending July 1, 1850, it appears that 170 suits were entered in the police court, of which 118 resulted in convictions:—18 were for assault and battery; 6 for larceny; 1 for shop-breaking; 1 for riot; 19 for disorderly conduct in the streets; 1 for malicious mischief; 1 for being a vagabond; 1 for cruelty to beasts; 2 for lascivious cohabitation; 1 for being a stubborn child; 42 for being common drunkards; 11 for being drunk; and 13 for violating the license law. This is 1 conviction to about 127 of the inhabitants; but they were mostly for comparatively small crimes. The statement is highly favorable to the morality of the town.

17. Until within this year Lynn has had but three different grounds for the burial of the dead, which, together, measure less than 5 acres. During the year 1849, there were 143 interments in the “Western” burial ground; 123 in the “Eastern;” 10 in the “Friends’;” and 12 in the “Dissenters’;” total, 288; besides still-born infants, which were not entered upon the records. The condition of these grounds is thus described:—“It will be seen that nearly half of these burials were made in the two acres at the west end of the Common, which has been used by most of the population, for this purpose, two hundred and twenty years. The condition of this ground may be imagined, but cannot be described without the use of terms that would shock the sensibility of a large number of families who have a mournful interest in the place

and its associations. It is conceded by all that the location is unsuitable, and that further burials there ought to be discontinued. The ground is damp—the coffins in the tombs and graves soon decay—the vampyre of disease and death hovers around its sombre shades.

“The location of the other three burial grounds is also highly objectionable, as they are situated in the midst of the population. A proper regard for the public health requires that no more burials should be made in them.”

Many of our fellow-citizens have long desired that additional burial accommodations should be provided. And after a series of preliminary measures, on the 22d October, 1849, an association, by the name of the “Pine Grove Cemetery Corporation,” was organized, under the general laws of the State, for the purpose of establishing a new cemetery. A lot of ground, containing about 24 acres, was purchased, at a cost of \$1,800; and it was consecrated, as a place for the interment of the dead, on the 24th of July, 1850. Mrs. Stocker was the first person buried, and she was interred October 13, 1850. The price of a burial lot, of 300 square feet, is fixed at \$15. The first Annual Report was made January 7, 1850, and contains the paragraphs above quoted, and the following description of the ground:—“It is well wooded with white and pitch pines, interspersed with oaks, cedars, and other trees. At the southern extremity is a beautiful hill, covered with trees, and presenting several fine vistas. Near the centre is ‘Forest Rock,’ about twenty feet higher than ‘Lover’s Leap,’ which commands an extensive view of the town and ocean, the islands of Boston Harbor, and a distant prospect of the Blue Hills. This eminence falls off, in an easy slope, into a variety of moderate swells, level plats, and graceful valleys; affording a fine exercise for taste and judgment to construct avenues and pathways, along which the eye may be gratified with a great variety of woodland scenery, and an equal diversity in the selection of spots suitable for placing the monumental marble. In romantic scenery, poetic beauty, and peaceful seclusion,—three things particularly desirable in a burial place,”—the Pine Grove Cemetery “is not exceeded by any place which we have examined. The location may be regarded as sufficiently convenient for any part of the town. The entrance will be on Boston street, about a furlong from the bridge in Franklin street. The distance from Lynn Hotel is two hundred and eighty rods; from Lyceum Hall, two hundred and eighty-eight rods; from Gravesend, two hundred and eighty-six rods; from the Dye-house, two hundred and eighty rods; from the Lynn Depot, one mile; and from Saugus Bridge and Swamscot, two miles each.”

3. *Movements or Changes of the Population.*

During the past year the changes in our population, produced by the occurrence of the three great events of life, the births, marriages, and deaths, have been great. A large amount of life has been created; and circumstances presently to be noticed, have occurred by which an amount larger than usual has been destroyed. These changes are constantly going on, and are more frequent and greater in the aggregate, than is commonly supposed. On the average, more than one human being has come into existence in this town, for every day during the year; and more than one has gone out of it for every two

days. We proceed to notice, more in detail, these great measurers of human progress; and that a comparison may be drawn between different periods, we present similar facts for the previous year—1848. An abstract of the returns to the State, for 1842–1848, as they appear in the registration reports, is subjoined. They are, however, too imperfect for a basis of correct deductions :—

	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.
Births, . . .	40	41	.	296	335	306	259
Marriages, . .	58	29	.	90	94	63	110
Deaths, . . .	74	116	.	200	206	225	173

The number of births entered and the sexes of the children born, for the whole of the last two years, exhibit the following singular results :—

1848,	Males, 196	Females, 210	Total, 406
1849,	“ 210	“ 196	“ 406

showing the same number of births in each year; and by reversing the difference between the sexes, the same number of each sex in both years. Allowing this to be the exact number of births in town, and that our population was 12,500 on the average, for the two years, it shows the births to have been nearly 3.25 per cent., or 1 in 3 of the population. Among the births were 7 pairs of twins, in 1848; and 3 pairs, in 1849.

The number of *marriages* recorded in 1848, was 109, or 1 in 115 of the population; and in 1849, it was 129, or 1 in 100. These proportions are unusually large, and indicate a favorable state of prosperity. The residences of the parties at the time of marriage, and other facts, are shown in the following abstract :—

	1848.	1849.
Both parties were residents of Lynn, in . . .	69 cases,	109 cases.
The man a resident, and the woman a non-resident, in	5 “	3 “
The woman a resident, and the man a non-resident, in	7 “	14 “
Neither party was a resident, in	8 “	3 “
The residence of the man was not stated, in . . .	8 “	.
The residence of the woman was not stated, in . .	4 “	.
The residence of neither party was stated, in . .	8 “	.
Total marriages,	<u>109</u> “	<u>129</u> “

Both parties were married for the first time, in . . .	110 cases
The man was married the first time, and the woman the second time, in	2 “
The woman was married the first, and the man the second time, in	8 “
Both parties had been married before, in	8 “
Not stated as to either, in	1 “

In 3 cases the man was married for the third time, and in 1, for the fourth time. In no case was the woman married more than for the second time.

	1848.	1849.
The ages of both parties are given, in . . .	66 cases.	96 cases.
The ages of one only, or neither was given, in . . .	35 “	33 “
The average age of the men, at all marriages, was	28 years.	27 years.
The average age of the women, at all marriages, was	24 “	24 “
Men whose ages were known at first marriage,	36 cases.	108 cases.
Their average ages were	24 years.	25 years.
Men whose ages were known at subsequent marriages,	5 cases.	14 cases.
Their average ages were	55 years.	44 years.
Women whose ages were known at first marriage,	38 cases.	104 cases.
Their average ages were	24 years.	21 years.
Women whose ages were known at subsequent marriages,	3 cases.	10 cases.
Their averages were	27 years.	41 years.
The age of the youngest man at marriage, was	18 “	19 “
“ “ of the youngest woman at “ “	16 “	15 “
“ “ of the oldest man at “ “	66 “	72 “
“ “ of the oldest woman at “ “	59 “	54 “

These marriages were solemnized by 32 different persons, 6 of whom were justices of the peace. One clergyman performed the ceremony in 40 cases; 1 in 22; 1 in 21; 1 in 16; 1 in 13; and others in a less number. In 3 cases the clergyman was not a resident.

The number of *deaths recorded*, and the sexes of the persons who died, are as follows:—

1848,	Males, 129	Females, 181	Total, 310
1849,	“ 146	“ 142	“ 288

This exhibits a mortality of about 2.39 per cent., or 1 in 41 of the population. This is a large excess above the usual mortality. There is, however, even in this year, a large excess of births over the deaths. In years of ordinary health it is supposed that the number of births is nearly double that of the deaths. The number and average ages of those whose ages were known, were as follows:—

307 in 1848, aggregate ages, 7,230 yrs. 7 m. 16 d. Av. age, 23 yrs. 6 m. 18 d.
 287 in 1849, “ “ 6,235 “ 3 “ 24 “ “ 21 “ 8 “ 28 “

		Under 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.
1848,	Males, . .	59	14	40	16	129
	Females, . .	72	18	63	28	181
	Both, . .	131	32	103	44	310
1849,	Males . .	71	16	39	20	146
	Females, . .	64	11	50	17	142
	Both, . .	135	27	89	37	288

		Winter.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Year.
1848,	Males, . .	24	17	70	18	129
	Females, . .	26	27	89	39	181
	Both, . .	50	44	159	57	310

		Under 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 60.	Over 60.	Total.
1849,	Males, . .	37	34	53	22	146
	Females, . .	38	36	47	21	142
	Both, . .	75	70	100	43	288

The diseases and causes of death, classified as recommended in the Sanitary Report, (pp. 149, 393,) were as follows:—

	1848.	1849.		1848.	1849.
1. Zymotic Diseases.			5. Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.		
Cholera, (Asiatic,) . .		16	Consumption, . .	64	49
Cholera Infantum, . .	10	4	Pneumonia, . .	8	14
Croup, . .	3	3	Total, . .	72	63
Dysentery, . .	117	21	6. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.		
Erysipelas, . .	1	1	Bowels, Disease of, . .	12	7
Fever, Intermittent, . .		1	Gastritis, . .	1	2
“ Remittent, . .		1	Quinsy, . .	1	
“ Typhus, . .	10	7	Teething, . .	1	5
Hooping Cough, . .	1	3	Ulceration, . .	7	
Measles, . .		1	Worms, . .	1	2
Scarlatina, . .	6	71	Total, . .	23	16
Small-pox, . .		1	7. Diseases of the Urinative Organs.		
Total, . .	148	130	Gravel, . .		1
2. Diseases of Uncertain Seat.			8. Diseases of the Generative Organs.		
Abscess, . .		1	Child-birth, . .	2	3
Cancer, . .	2	1	9. Old Age, . .	9	14
Debility, . .	3		10. External Causes.		
Dropsy, . .	8	8	Accidents, . .	2	3
Infantile Diseases, . .	9	11	Drowning, . .		2
Inflammation, . .	1	4	Heat, . .		1
Scrofula, . .	2	1	Intemperance, . .		2
Total, . .	25	26	Suffocation, . .	1	1
3. Diseases of the Nervous Organs.			Suicide, . .		2
Convulsions, . .	4	5	Total, . .	3	11
Hydrocephalus, . .	1	4	11. Unknown Causes,		
Insanity, . .	2			9	3
Paralysis, . .	1	2	Total, . .	310	288
Brain, Disease of, . .	6	5			
Total, . .	14	16			
4. Diseases of Circulative Organs.					
Heart, Disease of, . .	5	5			

It will be perceived, from the above statement, that the zymotic, or epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases, prevailed here to a large extent, during both years. They produced 148 deaths, or 47.74 per cent. of the whole mortality, in 1848; and 130 deaths, or 45.14 per cent., in 1849. Of the different diseases of this class, cholera, dysentery, and scarlatina, to be noticed farther on, have produced the greatest number of deaths. Typhus, or typhoid fever, produced 10 deaths in 1848, and 7 in 1849; and some of the cases were plainly

traceable to filth, or some other local causes. Croup produced the same number of deaths in each year, which is a small proportion; and it is said that this disease is less common in Lynn than in many other places. Whether it be so, can be determined only by a series of exact observations, made through several years.

In 1848, an epidemic dysentery, of a peculiarly malignant type, such as had not been known here for many years, appeared in Ward 2, in the northeasterly part of the town—a section commonly known as Wood End. The infected district has an area of about one square mile, and then contained a population not exceeding 2,000—principally shoemakers. It has on its southeasterly border the ocean, and on its westerly border High Rock Hill, which, from an elevation of 170 feet, slopes northerly until it terminates in Fresh Marsh, or Reedy Meadow, by the side of which the road passes to Graves End. Through this meadow flows a small stream, known as Stacy's Brook. This district contains two small ponds of stagnant water; one northerly, and the other near the centre. It also contains the Eastern Burial Ground. It is rather more elevated than many parts of the town, and is usually a healthy locality.

The first case of the disease occurred on the 28th of July, in the house on the northerly corner of Olive and Chesnut streets, and resulted in recovery. Other persons were soon after attacked, and the epidemic spread with great rapidity throughout the section. A large portion of the inhabitants were more or less affected—some with greater severity than others. It was confined to no class; males and females, the apparently healthy and invalids, were indiscriminately attacked. The mortality was greatest, however, among children. The disease usually commenced with pains in the lower region of the bowels, near the rectum; and, in the progress of the fatal cases, produced nausea and vomiting, mucus and bloody evacuations, which were succeeded by ulceration, mortification, and death. Remedies seemed to have little or no effect. Generally the disease went on, from its commencement to its termination, uncontrolled by the best medical skill. Sometimes, death was produced in a few hours; sometimes, in a few days, or a few weeks.

The town records contain entries of 117 deaths by dysentery, in 1848, of which seven-eighths were supposed to be in this section. Some bad cases occurred on High Rock Hill, in Broad street, and Nahant street, near the beach; and at the extreme east end, known as "The Farms." The other parts of the town, and Swamscot, were generally free from the disease. One person died in May, 1 in July, 44 in August, 60 in September, 9 in October, 1 in November, and 1 in December; 51 were males, and 66 females. Under 5 years of age, 66 died; 5 to 10, 11; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 7; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 7; 50 to 60, 10; 60 to 70, 3; and 70 to 80, 2. Estimating that there were 100 deaths in this 2,000 population, which is supposed to be nearly correct, the mortality, in the three months, was 5 per cent., or 1 in 20 of the inhabitants!

This terrible epidemic had a cause; but what that cause *was*, has never been satisfactorily ascertained. Some have suggested that it might have been the exhalations from Fresh Meadow or from the stagnant waters in the neighborhood, or some peculiar condition of

the burying ground or the well water ; but others deem it unjust to charge either of these localities, or the wells, with so great a calamity, when they had not previously been known to be obnoxious to such a charge. It is possible, however, that there *might* have been some peculiarity in the waters of the meadow, or in the places in it from which "peat" had been taken, or in the vegetation, or in something else, which, by being combined with the peculiar state of the air, might, at that but never at any other time, have been the source from which the poison was exhaled. The season was very hot and dry, and an epidemic constitution of the atmosphere generally prevailed. Were such exhalations produced, it is very natural that they should be carried, in the currents of the atmosphere, from this locality to that upon which they fell. And it is a remarkable fact, that in Graves End, on the other side of the meadow, not a single death occurred. Until observations concerning the atmospheric, local, and personal causes of epidemic diseases, are made with more exactness, and in greater numbers, it is impossible to determine their true nature and history. No such observations concerning this epidemic were made at the time ; and its causes will probably remain in obscurity, and never be definitely known.

On the subsidence of the dysentery above described, scarlatina assumed an epidemic form, and prevailed during nearly the whole of the year 1849 ; sometimes with great malignity, and producing death in 24 hours after an attack. It was diffused through the whole town, but prevailed more in some localities than in others. During the year, 71 died—35 males, and 36 females ; of whom 50—23 males, and 27 females—were under 5 ; 16—10 males, and 6 females—were between 5 and 10 ; 2 males and 1 female, 10 to 15 ; 1 male, 15 to 20 ; and 1 female, between 50 and 60. Nine died in January, 5 in February, 8 in March, 10 in April, 13 in May, 8 in June, 1 in July, 1 in August, 2 in September, 5 in November, and 3 in December.

On the 10th of August, an Irish emigrant, who had recently arrived, destitute and of filthy and intemperate habits, was found in one of the worst habitations of the town, and admitted into the almshouse. He was suffering from what was supposed to be a severe cholera morbus, but which subsequently proved to be the *Asiatic Cholera*. He died two days afterwards. He occupied a room with a person ill with a tumor, which emitted offensive odors. On the next day, two other male inmates, aged forty and forty-five years, both dissipated, were attacked ; one died in 6 hours, and the other in 4 days. On the same day, a female, aged 85, died in 24 hours after attack ; and the next day, the female who laid her out—the worthy sister of the matron—was attacked, and died in 36 hours. The alarm now became very great.

The almshouse is situated in the westerly part of the town, half a mile from the marsh, on land elevated 80 to 100 feet above tide water, in what has been considered a healthy location. It has generally been kept in good order, though it was not provided with means of ventilation, and was too much crowded. Rooms are provided in it for the temporary confinement of persons convicted of minor offences before the police court.

It became evident that the poison of the disease, from some cause,

had been attracted to the locality, and had become so concentrated, that few who inhaled its atmosphere had sufficient vitality to resist its influence. As a means of safety, it was determined to remove the inmates to temporary accommodations. This was done under the superintendence of the Board of Health. Every part of the house was thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed; and it was permitted to remain unoccupied for a few weeks. In the mean time, cases of cholera continued to occur, but mostly among those who had been exposed to the atmosphere of the house. A few occurred in other parts of the town.

On the 19th, 2 males died; one, aged 60, of bad habits, died in 12 hours; the other, aged 85, in 24 hours. On the 20th, a boy, 9 years old, died at the almshouse, in 4 days after attack. On the same day, a man of improper habits, aged 45, died in 10 hours after attack. Next, the worthy matron of the establishment fell a victim, after 24 hours' illness. The next case of death was in five hours after attack. It was in "Mulliken's buildings," a damp place, surrounded by filth. The deceased was healthy, and had not been exposed. On the 28th, a female from Boston died at Swamscot, after 3 days' sickness. Next, a male, of dissipated habits, in 24 hours, at the almshouse. A female, aged 40, next died, near Mulliken's buildings, in 18 hours. The last case of death was that of a female from Boston, who died in 8 hours, on the 30th of August.

On the town records, 16 cases of cholera are recorded—9 males, and 7 females; 9 were in the almshouse, and 7 elsewhere; 5 were natives of the town, 1 of Virginia, and 2 of Ireland; and the birth-places of 8 were not specified.

During 1849, there were recorded 10 deaths by cholera infantum, 21 by dysentery, and some by other diseases, which might, perhaps, have been classed with those of the digestive organs.

Of the sporadic diseases of uncertain seat, those entered under the undefined name of infantile diseases, and dropsy—and, in the 3d class, under convulsions and diseases of the brain, are the most numerous. Diseases of the heart are the only ones mentioned in the 4th class. In the undefined diseases of the bowels, some cases of dysentery or cholera may have been classed; and those here given against ulceration or canker, probably included cases of scarlatina.

Consumption has produced the usual mortality in this town, notwithstanding the number of deaths by zymotic diseases. It destroyed 64 lives in 1848, and 49 in 1849; or an average of 56 in both years. Of these, 28 were males, and 36 females, in 1848; and 17 males, and 32 females, in 1849. Of the 49 cases in 1849, 16—or 4 males, and 12 females—were between 20 and 30 years of age; 8 were under 5; and 5 males were between 50 and 60. 77 occurred in winter, 11 in spring, 13 in summer, and 8 in autumn. This statement shows that there has been, during both these years, 221 probabilities of living without consumption, to 1 of dying by consumption; and that there is twice the liability to this disease here, that there is in Plympton.

In February of this year, the small-pox broke out in a family of colored persons, in a court between Union and Spring streets, in the neighborhood of the Eastern Railroad Station. The first case was that of a colored child, from Boston. It spread into the neighborhood; but, by the great exertions of the Board of Health and others, it was

confined to an area of about half a square mile. About¹ 50 cases, including varioloid, occurred, of which 8 terminated fatally; the first on the 22d of February, and the last on the 22d of April; 5 were males, and 3 were females; 1 was a native of England, 1 of Nova Scotia, 1 of Vermont, and the other 5 of Lynn. *None of them had been vaccinated.* These deaths were consequently a kind of *suicides*, resulting from neglect of preventive remedies.

4. *General considerations, conclusions, and recommendations.*

We have thus passed in review several of the most important matters that have come under notice during the past year. Others, hardly less important, might have been mentioned; and those here presented might profitably have been more fully illustrated and discussed; but our report has already extended to so great a length, that we hasten to its conclusion, and leave many things for consideration and notice in the annual reports of future Boards of Health.

Among the *conclusions* to which we have been led, are these:—

1. That the year 1850 is an important era in the history of the people of Lynn. In it they threw off their old town government, under which they had lived for more than two hundred years, and adopted a city charter. And they are now about to commence upon the last half of the nineteenth century, under circumstances highly favorable to future progress and social elevation.

2. That it is well for us to be informed of our exact social and sanitary condition; and to provide the means of knowing it, from year to year, by annual statements, in order that the changes that take place in our progress may be marked, and that motives and means of improvement may be suggested and supplied.

3. That our experience, during the past year, has demonstrated the utility of a Board of Health, separate from, but acting in concert with, the other departments of the municipal administration. Important services may be rendered by such a board, which might be omitted by the selectmen of a town, or the mayor and aldermen of a city, burdened, as those officers generally are, by various other duties. The intellectual health of the city requires a school committee, as a distinct department of the government; the physical health is not less important, and equally requires a separate department for its preservation.

4. That the records of the births, marriages, and deaths, in Lynn, have not been kept with sufficient exactness, nor for a sufficient length of time, to determine the true sanitary character of the town, nor the rate or law of mortality which prevails. And any attempt to exhibit such a character, or to ascertain the existence of such a law, without full and accurate records, must be unsatisfactory and unreliable.

5. That, though Lynn has been considered a healthy town, it is, like most other towns in the State, liable to be visited by epidemic diseases;—that it has suffered very greatly by these epidemics during the last two years;—and that it may hereafter again suffer, unless correct principles of sanitary reform are introduced, and the causes of disease are more generally understood, and efficient means are adopted for their removal or avoidance.

¹ We have been under the necessity, in this report, of sometimes using the word *about*. We, however, dislike it; and its use is never justifiable when *exactness* can be attained.

6. That the people of Lynn have many characteristics of peculiar excellence. Their mechanical pursuits tend to an equalization of pecuniary condition, and are unfavorable to aristocratic feelings. Their support of institutions for public intellectual education—their remarkable exemption from litigation and crime—their liberal support of moral and religious institutions—and various other peculiarities, distinguish them from the people of many other towns and cities. And among such a people, the true principles of sanitary reform may be introduced with a stronger hope of success, than among those of a different character.

7. That the peculiar occupations of the people are such as require to be guarded and controlled by good sanitary regulations. By neglect of such regulations, many lives every year have been lost, which might have been saved; and this needless sacrifice of human life will continue, until prevented by sanitary reform.

And we *recommend*, for the consideration of our fellow-citizens:—

1. That a copy of the Register of the Population, made by the Assistant Marshal of the United States, in the Census of 1850, be obtained; and, if necessary, corrected in its industrial and social statistics, divided and classified according to the wards, with an alphabetical index for reference to each family, and deposited, in a bound form, in the office of the city clerk.

2. That the laws for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, be strictly carried into effect; that none of these events be omitted in the records; and that, in the entry of every death, the ward or district in which it occurred, and the occupation of the deceased, should always be specified; that, should it be deemed expedient, comparisons of their sanitary character may hereafter be made.

3. That a Board of Health, appointed and organized as recommended in the Report of the Sanitary Commission, be established.

4. That a voluntary sanitary association be formed, composed of professional men, mechanics, and others, to aid the public authorities, and to collect and diffuse, by lectures, printed tracts, and otherwise, information regarding the sanitary condition of the city, its people, and their occupations; and the means by which human life may be saved, sickness and suffering diminished, and the general welfare promoted.

5. That measures be taken to provide for workmen, dwelling-houses and workshops of an improved construction; and to prevent the sanitary evils that arise from those that are over-crowded, imperfectly ventilated, and badly managed.

6. That exact observations be made of every case of consumption, of dysentery, and of other prevalent diseases, to ascertain their causes, and how far those causes are controllable and removable.

7. That the measures recommended in the Report of the Sanitary Commission, modified and adapted to local circumstances, be adopted, so far as they are applicable, by the inhabitants of this city.

By these and other measures, which wise councils may recommend, and experience and current events may suggest, we may confidently hope to banish from our midst much sanitary suffering, and supply much sanitary enjoyment; and, in doing so, the period of our existence will be extended, the productive power and value of our labor will be increased, our social and personal interests will be promoted, our en-

joyments heightened, and we shall be better prepared to terminate our present life, whenever this life must be terminated—and to enter upon the future, the spiritual, the immortal life, which is to follow.

Respectfully submitted, in behalf of the Board,

X. Y. Z., *Secretary.*

A. B. C., *Chairman.*

Lynn, Nov. 1, 1850.

